



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

seen spawning in great numbers; good many in pools along the roads and great masses of spawn in several places. At night heard a great many guttural notes and a few piping notes, a regular concert, the guttural notes believed to be by toads, as Dr. Gifford suggested. Two days later (April 30) toads were singing loudly at night in the overflow part of the river near Axton. They were not heard to sing in the day time. Many were noted May 9 (1901).

First one of 1903 seen April 28, just crawling out of its winter quarters. While walking over to Rock Pond two days later (April 30), saw 4, all fresh looking, and one very small, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; another seen in afternoon, also one the next day; on May 11 they were common.

10. *Acris gryllus*. Cricket Frog. Probably common; heard April 26 (1903), and at other times.

11. *Hyla crucifer*. Pickering's Tree-toad; Spring Peeper. Often heard; probably common. One was taken May 9, 1901.

12. *Rana clamitans*. Green Frog. Common. Three collected at Hiawatha Pond, May 7 (1903), by Mr. Aller.

Frogs of one or more species were very common about Axton. They were heard almost every night, sometimes quite numerous. Noted singing particularly on April 26, 27, 28, and 29 (1903), in a marsh near Tupper Lake and all about Axton.

13. *Rana catesbiana*. Bullfrog. Not rare; one seen April 29 (1901); others heard at various times.

BARTON W. EVERMANN,
San Francisco, Cal.

A BURROWING HABIT OF *CNEMIDOPHORUS TESSELLATUS* (SAY).

In view of the fact that so little has been written about the habits of lizards, I submit the following

observations made upon captive specimens, in my possession, of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*.

The floor of the cage in which these lizards were kept was covered with sand to a depth of several inches. Several medium-sized stones lay about on the sand.

Upon frequently finding the lizards in burrows of their own construction, which extended from near the edge of the rocks and well underneath them, I made careful observations to determine the method by which this feat was accomplished.

The lizard began by scooping aside the sand with its front feet. It used these feet alternately, one stroke only being made by each foot at a time. Then, discontinuing the alternate strokes, it would rest one foot while making a number of backward strokes with the other. Soon it rested the employed foot, and used the other. After a short time it reverted to the way of digging first described.

When the burrow was well under way and the excavated sand began piling up, the lizard turned around in the depression; began slowly crawling outward, and, instead of scooping aside the sand, pushed it back with the face of its hands. Then re-entering the burrow, it resumed its digging, using the method already described.

It continued burrowing until its movements were again interfered with by the accumulating sand, which it would once more push out. This process of digging was continued until the burrow was finished. The lizard then, with its head facing outward, assumed a resting position at the end of the excavation.

HERBERT J. PACK,
Salt Lake City, Utah.